

Type.—In collection of State-Natural History Survey of Illinois.

Type locality.—St. Joseph, Ill., May 3 and 10, 1914 (J. R. Malloch).

I have before me specimens of *calcarata* from Dubois, May 24, 1917, on flowers of *Crataegus*; Olney, April 23, 1915; Augerville, near Urbana, June 6, 1915; St. Joseph, May 3, 1914, May 11, 1913; and Urbana, August 28, 1917 (C. A. Hart, J. R. Malloch). Algonquin, July 24 and September 19 (W. Nason). These records are all for Illinois. The species occurs in the Eastern States.

A NEW MOSQUITO (AEDES WHITMOREI) FROM COLOMBIA

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Aedes Whitmorei, new species.

During 1916 the Rockefeller Foundation International Health Board sent a commission of six experts sanitarians to South America for the purpose of studying the yellow fever conditions existing at that time. This commission consisted of Major General William C. Gorgas, Dr. Juan Guiteras, Dr. Henry R. Carter, Major T. C. Lyster, Major Eugene R. Whitmore and Mr. William D. Wrightson.

While the party was in Colombia, Major Whitmore collected specimens of mosquitoes prevalent at several places that were visited and made as complete a mosquito survey as time and conditions permitted. As specimens were taken on board ocean going steamers, on river boats, in low lying coast, and in villages located on the upper plateaus at higher altitudes, an interesting collection was obtained. The writer was recently afforded an opportunity to examine the specimens collected on this trip and found one species to be new and previously undescribed. This species is named in honor of the collector, Major E. R. Whitmore.

Female.—Proboscis unusually long, slender, uniform throughout, labellae cone-shaped, clothed with dark scales having bronzy reflections, a patch of pale colored ones on the under surface, a few small light colored hairs scattered over the upper surface. Palpi stout, about one seventh as long as the proboscis, covered with bronzy-black scales, apices broadly silver-white, several small spines extending laterally from basal joints. Clypeus medium in size, roundly triangular, convex above, dark brown, nude. Eyes dark metallic brown. Antennae dark brown, second joint shorter than the following ones and swollen subapically, other joints nearly equal; whorls composed of from 4 to 6 long dark brown hairs. Tori dark brown,

the apical surface covered with flat silvery-white scales. Occiput clothed with black and white scales, a median dorsal white stripe extending from the nape to the antennae, lower down on each lateral surface a wide white stripe also extends from the nape to the eye margin, all three of the sewhite stripes being connected by a stripe of white scales, along the ocular margin, black areas between these white stripes, the lower cheeks covered with wide white scales; several coarse light-brown bristles along the ocular margin project forward, slender upright forked scales on the nape.

Prothoracic lobes well separated, ornamented with a central stripe of white scales; other parts of lobes black scaled. Mesonotum clothed with black scales and ornamented with four longitudinal lines of narrow, curved yellowish-white scales, the two median lines extending unbroken from the anterior edge to the scutellum, the *two outer ones* extending anteriorly from the scutellum and terminating in conspicuous round spots of broad snow-white scales on each side of the disk, a thin border of these yellowish-white scales also present around the anterior margin of the mesothorax; a large white spot near the base of each wing root. Pleurae and coxae dark-brown with a number of patches of white scales, these patches varying in size. Scutellum with a patch of yellowish-white scales on each lobe; coarse long bristles also present on each lobe, the center one having four. Postnotum large, prominent, and nude.

Abdomen long, slender, slowly tapering, subtruncate at tip; vestiture of brownish-black scales with a blue iridescence in some reflections; basal segmental patches of silvery-white scales, widely triangular patches of these white scales are also present on the lateroventral surfaces of each segment, those on the posterior segments rough and outstanding; the apical end of the eighth segment fringed with scales and hairs projecting posteriorly.

Wings somewhat narrow, transparent; length of second marginal cell equal to its petiole, second posterior cell somewhat shorter than its petiole; all veins clothed with long, narrow, dark-brown scales, the vestiture being heaviest on the costal, auxiliary, and first veins. Marginal fringe long, narrow, dark-brown. Halteres with yellowish stems and brown knobs with a small patch of white scales on each knob.

Legs rather long with femora stout and tibia and tarsi slender. Femora pale whitish beneath on basal half, dark brown above, with conspicuous round spot of white scales on the outer side beyond the middle, and white spot on apical end. Tibiae dark brown. Tarsi dark-brown and white, the first three joints on the front and mid tarsi having narrow basal rings of white; wide yellowish-white basal bands on hind tarsi. Claws simple.

Cotypes.—Twelve females, Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.

These twelve females used as cotypes and one male—this latter being too badly damaged for descriptive purposes, were taken

near the emerald mines at Muzo, Colombia. Four of the females were captured in a hut occupied by mine guards. This habitation was palm thatched with side walls of reeds and bamboo. It was open at one side and was in reality but little more than a shed. Whether or not the capture of these females in a place of this kind may be regarded as signifying that this species enters habitations to attack man is open to question. The other nine individuals were bred from larvae taken from a small heavily shaded pool of clear but apparently stagnant water. As soon as these larvae were collected they were placed in tubes and packed on mule back and were carried in this way until the adults emerged, being examined twice daily, morning and evening. That the larvae lived to pupate and emerge as adults under the continual shaking to which they were subjected by being carried on mule back during mountain travel indicates that this species is very adaptable and capable of living under the most strenuous conditions.

THE IDENTITY OF APHIS CIRCEZANDIS FITCH,

BY A. C. BAKER

On June 11, 1852, Fitch collected five specimens of a species of *Aphis* from *Gallium circaeans* in "dugway woods" Salem. These he listed in his cabinet under the name *Aphis circezandis* and the numbers 1319-23. He made descriptive notes at the time, which are now in the writer's hands.

In his 13th Report (1870), page 501, he described this species under his cabinet name from these same notes. He gives the species the name, however, "should further researches show it to be undescribed." Although not entirely indisputable the standing of such a name has been ruled upon by the International Commission. (Opinion 49.) It is evident then that we must consider this name. So far as the writer is able to learn no recognition of the species has been made since the original description was published.

In the National Museum collections four of Fitch's specimens are preserved. These are 1319, 1320, 1321 and 1322. Specimen 1323 is lost. Apparently from Fitch's notes the specimen was apterous and the writer has searched the Fitch collection very carefully for it. The other four specimens are alate forms in somewhat fragmentary condition, but sufficiently intact to discern the important characters. The following description has been drawn up from these specimens.

Alate viviparous female.—Antennae with the following measurements. III 0.288 mm.; IV 0.176 mm.; V 0.208 mm.; VI (0.112 + 0.288 mm.). These